BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES. — IX.

BY SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Biologia Centrali-Americana. — Coleoptera. Vol. II, pt. 2, Pectinicornia and Lamellicornia. By Henry Walter Bates.

	gen.	sp.
Lucanidae, 1886, pt. 47, p. 1–2; 1889, pt. 79, p. 382.	3	5
Passalidae, 1886, pt. 47, p. 2–24; 1889, pt. 79, 81, p. 383–385.	27	67
Copridae, 1887, pt. 58–60, p. 25–83; 1889, pt. 81, p. 385–391.	18	172
Aphodiidae, 1887, pt. 60-61, p. 83–104; 1889, pt. 81, p. 391–394.	6	67
Orphnidae, 1887, pt. 62, p. 105–107; 1889, pt. 81, p. 394.	2	9
Hybosoridae, 1887, pt. 62, p. 107–108.	1	2
Geotrupidae, 1887, pt. 63, p. 108–115; 1889, pt. 81, p. 394–395.	3	18
Trogidae, 1887, pt. 62–63, p. 116–129; 1889, pt. 81, p. 395.	4	33
Aclopidae, 1887, pt. 63, p. 129–130.	1	1
Chasmatopteridae, 1887, pt. 63, p. 130; 1889, pt. 81, p. 396.	1	1
Melolonthidae, 1887–88, pt. 63–67, p. 130–215; 1889, pt. 81, p. 396–405.	16	276
Rutelidae, 1888, pt. 67–69, p. 216–296; 1889, pt. 81, p. 405–412.	31	230
Dynastidae, 1888–89, pt. 69–74, p. 296–342; 1889, pt. 81, p. 412–414.	25	110
Cetonidae, 1889, pt. 74, p. 343–376; pt. 81, p. 414–416.	14	99
Trichiidae, 1889, pt. 79, p. 377–381.	5	11

Species of the following genera are figured:

Lucanidae.— Aesalus, 1. Cantharolethrus, 1.

Passalidae.— Neleus, 1. Oileus, 1. Oxyges, 1. Phoroneus, 1. *Platyverres, 1. Popilius, 1. Proculejus, 1. Pseudacanthus, 1. Rhodocanthopis, 1. Soranus, 1. *Triaenurgus, 1. Verres, 1. Vetunius, 1.

Copridae.— *Agamopus, 2. Aphengium, 2. Canthidium, 3. Canthon, 2. Chaeridium, 2. Copris, 3. Deltochilum, 2. Eurysternus, 2. Megathopa, 2. Oniticellus, 6, 24. Ontherus, 3. Onthophagus, 5, 6, 24. Phanaeus, 3, 4, 24. Pinotus, 3. Scatimus, 2. Uroxys, 2.

Aphodiidae.— Aphodius, 6, 24. Ataenius, 6. Euparia, 6. Saprosites, 6.

Orphnidae.— Aegidium, 7. Ochodaeus, 7.

Hybosoridae.— Coelodes, 7.

Geotrupidae.— Athyreus, 7. Bolboceras, 7. Geotrupes, 7.

Trogidae.— Acanthocerus, 7 Anaides, 7. Cloeotus, 7. Trox, 7.

Aclopidae.— *Aporolaus, 8.

Chasmatopteridae.— Chnaumanthus, 8.

Melolonthidae.— Barybas, 9. *Chirodines, 10. Chlaenobia, 10. Diplotaxis, 9, 24. Eugastra, 11. Faula, 8. Hoplia, 8. Isonychus, 9. Lachnosterna, 11, 24. Liogenys, 9 Listrochelus, 10. Macrodactylus, 8, 9. Phytalus, 10, 24. Polyphylla, 11. Pseudoserica, 9.

Rutelidae. — Anomala, 12, 13, 14. Antichira, 15. Bolax, 17. Byrsopolis, 17. Callirhinus, 14. Calomacraspis, 15. Chlorota, 15. Chrysina, 24. Cnemida, 15. Cotalpa, 16. *Dilophochila, 14. Epectinaspis, 14. Heterosternus, 16. Lagochile, 15. Leucothyreus, 17. Macropoides, 16. *Parachrysina, 16. *Parisolea, 17. Pelidnota, 15, 16. Phalangogonia, 17. Phyllopertha, 12. Platycoelia, 17. *Platyrutela, 15. Plusiotis, 16, 24. *Ptenomela, 15. Rutela, 15. Rutelisca, 15. Spodochlamys, 17. Strigoderma, 14. Thyridium, 15.

Dynastidae. — Amblyodus, 21. Ancognatha, 17. *Aspidolea, 17. Bothynus, 18. Cheiroplatys, 18. Cyclocephala, 17, 18. Daemonoplus, 19. Dynastes, 20. Dyscinetus, 18. Enema, 19. *Euetheola, 18. Golofa, 20. Heterogomphus, 19. Ligyrus, 18. Lycomedes, 21. Megaceras, 19. *Metapachylus, 24. Phileurus, 20, 21. Podischnus, 19, 20. Strategus, 19. Xyloryctes, 18, 19.

Cetonidae. — Amithao, 21, 22. Argyripa,

21, 22. *Chiriquibia, 22. *Chlorizanthe, 21. Cotinis, 21, 22, 24. Euphoria, 23. Genuchinus, 23. Gymnetis, 21, 22, 23.

Trichiidae. — Coelocratus, 23. Dialithus, 23. Trigonopeltastes, 23.

New genera are marked (*); the figure following the name of the genus indicates the number of the plate.

The total number of species enumerated is 1,101 contained in 157 genera; more than 100 of the species are unnamed owing to the insufficiency of the material. Seventy-three of the species found in the Central American fauna occur also in America north of Mexico.

Correction.—In the last number of Psyche, p. 131, col. 2, last line of text but two, for 3 species, read 1 species.

TWO FORMS OF PRODOXUS COLORADENSIS RILEY.

The two forms here described were taken by Mr. R. R. Larkin on flowers of Yucca, in company with the type form, in April, near the N. M. Agricultural College, Mesilla Valley, New Mexico. Their description as varieties will probably prevent them from being regarded as distinct species by those who may receive specimens without knowledge of the circumstances under which they occurred.

(1.) *Prodoxus coloradensis* var. n. *lautus.* Differs from the type in being white, with only indistinct traces of the black markings on the primaries. Of these markings, the marginal-band and the Y-mark are usually most distinctly traceable. The insect appears at first sight either white, or white slightly clouded with grey, but on comparison with the typical form it is seen that the markings, so far as traceable, exactly correspond in position.

(2.) *Prodoxus coloradensis* var. n. *confluens.* The two innermost dark bands or primaries coalesced in such a manner as to form a λ, so that the dark markings of the wing consist of the marginal band, and two Ys, one inversed, the other, as in the type, in the ordinary position.

T. D. A. Cockerell.
Mesilla, N. M., Sept. 7, 1897.

WEED'S LIFE HISTORIES.

Books about insects for the ordinary reader are not common in America, and when one appears which is simple, straightforward and correct, and especially if it deals with the creatures in all their stages, we are glad to welcome it. Such is Weed's Life Histories of American Insects, just published by Macmillan for $1.50. The sketches are mostly short and unrelated, so that the book may be taken up at any point without missing connections, but it is suggestive of a vast deal more to learn and it is generally accurate and well presented. We notice only one bad slip, where a *Locustarian* is figured as a "leaf-insect" — which it certainly is, leaf-insects occuring in several groups, but the only reference to leaf-insects in the text is on the page facing this cut, where the *Phasmids* are said to be "composed of the walking-sticks and the leaf-insects." There are over a hundred illustrations.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

8 October, 1897. The 197th meeting was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. S. Henshaw in the chair. Mr. J. W. Folsom was chosen secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. S. H. Scudder showed specimens of the huge *Brachystola magna* from Mexico, collected a year or two ago by Dr. Edward Palmer in Durango. Dr. Palmer writes that they are sometimes very destructive to corn and beans, and if there is a deficiency of rain when the plants are young these grasshoppers feed on them because the grass is tough. At the village of Magdalena, he adds, "I saw a